

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance—
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.
No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements—\$1 00 per square for the three first insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent one.

American Volunteer.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMANN.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1324.

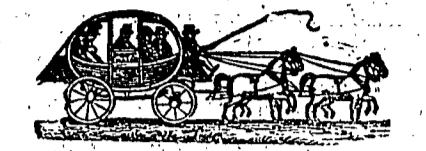
Carlisle, Pa. Thursday December 12, 1839.

New Series—Vol. 4, No. 26.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.

MERCHANT'S LINE.



Through in 12 Hours.
THE subscriber would respectfully notify the travelling public that he will put on the route FROM CARLISLE TO BALTIMORE, in a few days, a first rate line of Troy built

COACHES.

with good teams and careful drivers, to run through in 12 hours—leaving Carlisle on the arrival of the western cars from Chambersburg and arrive in Baltimore for supper—leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrive in Carlisle in time to take the eastern cars for Pittsburgh. Fare through \$5.

The undersigned is determined to spare no pains or expense to make the passage comfortable to all those who may patronize him.

JAS. A. GAHLER, Proprietor, Carlisle, Nov. 28, 1839.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption

PERFORMED BY Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry. Mr. Wilson Greene, of Lancaster county, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease. His symptoms were a chilliness succeeded by heat, loss of spirits, salt taste in his mouth, dry cough, great oppression in the breast, loss of appetite, a frequent spitting and coughing up of frothy and florid blood.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir—I this day send you some of Doctor Swayne's Prunus Virginia, or Wild Cherry Syrup, there is a gentleman sick at this place and for a long time, he has tried the medicine and finds it to be very much improved, please send me immediately, send two bottles if you cannot send more.

In haste, yours, &c.

Cincinnati, August 19th, 1839.

Respected friend Dr. Swayne—I am truly indebted to you for the benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark, which I confess was the means of restoring my health.

JAMES PARRY, Principal Office for the sale of this medicine, 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Also for sale by J. J. MYERS & CO., Carlisle.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S ORDERS.

THE several Volunteer Corps within the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, will take notice that I have received instructions from the Adjutant General of the following import, and the same are hereby communicated to them as instructions to be strictly obeyed, viz:

Each and every Volunteer Company & Troop is to immediately establish and keep a roll book, to be attached to each and every company, and in which all military state property in its use or care, a secure dry room or apartment will be sufficient, but it must be under lock and key.

Brigade Inspectors, and all military state property as often as they may see proper.

Volunteer Companies and Troops not belonging to a regiment or battalion of volunteers, are to be attached to such by Brigade Inspectors.

All Militia Officers and all Volunteer Corps are to conform according to the regulations of the United States Army.

Company officers of Regiments are hereby instructed to employ four boys to learn to beat the drum, four boys to learn to play the fife, and two boys to learn to play on the bugle or trumpet, each of whom will receive ten dollars as soon as he is able to perform field duty; and each boy will thereafter receive one dollar per day for every day he shall lawfully perform such duty.

All Volunteer officers and Constables are hereby instructed and authorized to ask, demand and receive any and all arms and accoutrements, or other military state property, which they may come to the knowledge of, for the use or care of any volunteer corps; and upon their giving notice thereof to the undersigned they shall be allowed a reasonable compensation thereon.

Brig. Ins. 1st Brig. W. FOULK, Brigade Inspector's Office, 21st Div. P. M. Carlisle, Nov. 28, 1839.

Acute Bronchitis, a forerunner of Consumption.

This disease is very much like a common cold, but generally commences like an ordinary cold, with lassitude, slight cough and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many instances the disease seems at first of no very serious character. As the disease continues the oppression in the breast increases, the countenance becomes more and more laborious, the respiration becomes more and more anxious, sometimes wheezing or rattling sound, as if the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged with a viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of serious consequences, but by a timely application to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant effects will be removed.

Be careful, as it is sold at no place except at No. 19 North Eighth street at the respective agents.

J. J. MYERS & CO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the appointed Monday the 13th day of January next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ROBERT HARRIS, Nov. 28, 1839.

DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street. Mr. Dan's Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years.

Beware of Counterfeits. Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Loss of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections, jaundice, both Bilialy & Splenic; Costiveness; Morons of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlatina, Erysipelas, Eruptive Fevers, and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common or Humid, and the Dry or Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the author to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and vice versa.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE & APERIENT PILLS.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine. Mr. John A. Carroll, of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of the mouth, and a general prostration of strength.

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HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

A supernatural agency, although from positive evidence, that the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and the other, rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

To Dr. Hunt:—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those whom you have benefited, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the imposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general Debility of the system, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstrual Periods, and giving tone and strength to the system generally.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses. The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

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REMOVAL.

T. H. SKILES, HAS REMOVED HIS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the house recently occupied by Mr. Geo. V. Hall as a shoe store, nearly opposite the book store of Mr. James Loudon, where, having made extensive arrangements, he will be able to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, in the best and most

Fashionable Manner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the very generous encouragement which has been hitherto bestowed upon him.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. WILL be disposed of at private sale, that large two story BRICK HOUSE and premises, now in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Sprole, situated in Bedford street, in the borough of Carlisle.

SIX CENTS REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, an indentured apprentice to the Cordwain business named CHRISTOPHER PHILIP, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stoop shouldered and a little bow legged.

From the Pennsylvania. Twenty-sixth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An unusually full assemblage of Members elect of the House of Representatives convened in the Hall, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Every member of the House present except Mr. Kempshall of New York, a whig member. The Mississippi members were both here, and 240 of the Delegations of 242.

Mr. Benton then gave notice that he would on to-morrow introduce a bill for the summary recovery and collection of small notes in the District of Columbia.

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certificate announcing the election of the six Members, Messrs. Ayer, Maxwell, Halsted, Stratton, Yorke and Randolph, was then read.

A debate made up of suggestions merely sprang up between Messrs. Maxwell, of New Jersey, Rives, Mercer and Wise of Virginia, Vanderpool of New York, and several other members.

Mr. Mercer of Va. called for the reading of the law of New Jersey.

Mr. Rives, of Va. called for the reading of the names of the New Jersey delegation for the purpose of forming a quorum.

He addressed the clerk and asked him what right he had to call any member but as he had evidence of his election through a certificate laid upon the table.

That was the answer, and you sir, said Mr. Hoffman, addressing the names of the New Jersey members that you have to pass over my name.

Mr. Hoffman considered it an assumption of power on the part of the clerk to go behind the return of the Governor in the form of a certificate of election.

The evidence of the several members was equally good. Mr. Halsted, one of the New Jersey delegation, followed Mr. Hoffman.

He said, "I demand as a sovereign member of the State of New Jersey, that my name be called. I demand it in virtue of my election, proved by the broad seal of the State of New Jersey. I deny that the mere claim of the opposing members, a claim set up against precedent—against parliamentary usage—against justice—shall be so considered as to pass by the names of the members elect."

Mr. Halsted discussed his right, referring to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, to prove that he had been lawfully elected. The Governor's act had been complained of. But upon what ground. It was not the time to consider that subject; if it was it could be proved that he had pursued a course both in accordance to parliamentary and common usage.

The New Jersey delegation present, accented in the disposition of their claims. Many precedents were cited in the history of foreign and national legislation, all going to show that the certificates of an election were prima facie evidence of an election.

The Clerk now read the evidence of an election before the House could set aside an election. The claimants had the usual mode of claiming a redress of grievances, the customary established mode.

Mr. Vanderpool, of New York, proposed that the testimony of the claimants be read before the law of New Jersey applicable to elections, or in connexion with it.

Mr. Tillinghast said that upon the evidence of the certificate of the Governor of New Jersey the clerk had caused the name of Mr. Randolph to be read, and yet upon the same evidence he had refused the evidence of the election of the remaining five members. The Clerk, Mr. T. contended, had no right to do this. The certificates proved alike and equally the election of all the members.

Mr. Mercer continued the debate at some length, making various suggestions, and arguing the merits of the case briefly.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, denied the power of the Clerk to refuse to read the names of the New Jersey members. The only evidence he had of his own election was the high seal of the State of Maryland, and the members elect from New Jersey had the same proof of their election.

Mr. Biddle said that if the suggestion of Mr. Rives, of Va., were carried out, monstrous abuses would spring up under it. The precedent would be a bad one, and could not fall hereafter to be used for a bad purpose.

The Clerk, he contended, was bound to conform to the law of the State of New Jersey, and the certificate before him; instead of which, he had been governed by his own will or by his own convictions of duty. He was bound, he thought, by the former, and had no right to consider the latter subject.

All the Clerk should do, and could do, was to state his own convictions, and leave the action to the pleasure of the House.

Mr. Sergeant, of Pa., spoke at some length, censuring the conduct of the Clerk, and in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Slade, of Vermont.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Sergeant. He was for the reading of the law of New Jersey applicable to the subject. That law and the usage of the House would decide the pending difficulties.

He hoped the law would be read. It would bring the subject before the House in a manner which would lead to its disposition.

Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, spoke at length in reply to Mr. Halsted, in defence of the conduct of Mr. Garland, the Clerk; and in regard to the claim of the five Van Buren members from New Jersey, who have not got the certificates of election.

The Clerk, he hoped, would hold fast to his present position. The Administration members were but defending the people of New Jersey in opposing their Governor. He had assumed a power over an act of the people of New Jersey which this House should set right. The people of New Jersey were here represented as well as the Governor.

Mr. Galbraith, of Pa., defended the same position, and was followed by Mr. Everett, of Vermont, who took sides against the Clerk of the House.

Mr. Maxwell, of New Jersey, and Mr. White, of Ky., followed on the same side.

The shades of evening by this time began to fall; and there was a general call for adjournment.

The Clerk stated it was his opinion, that in the present state of the House (the roll having been only partially called) no question could be taken either by yeas and nays, or by tellers, or by count; and that no decision could be arrived at but by general consent of the House.

By general consent, the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At noon this day the members elect of the House of Representatives were again called to order by Mr. Garland, Clerk of the House for the last Congress.

After which he (the Clerk) stated that when the house had adjourned yesterday several questions were before it which still remained undecided, and a gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Bynum) was, by usage, entitled to the floor this morning.

With the permission of the gentleman, the Clerk said he had now a respectful appeal to present to the House. No man had felt, or could feel, more profoundly than himself, the painful difficulty of his present situation.

From the beginning he had been deeply sensible of the high responsibility cast upon him by circumstances, and under which he was compelled to act; and now, before God and his country, he assured those whom he was addressing, that he had but one object in view, which was, to do his duty in the case. He was placed, as every gentleman must perceive, in an entirely novel situation. All former claims to seats had been presented, on petition, to the House itself; the Clerk had nothing to do with them.

To this the only exception had been the case of Messrs. Moore and Detcher, where the House, from the necessity of the case, had been called upon to act previously to its regular organization; and in that instance the embarrassment was so great that the case could not have been decided in a fortnight, probably, had not both the claimants, by mutual consent, agreed to retire.

But here, in the present case, the evidences in favor of the conflicting claims had been brought to the Clerk—presented in his office, and forced upon him.—What was he to do? Was he to take the part of the House of Representatives, who were made by the returns, and qualifications of their own members? He felt most painfully the difficulty of his position.

He had most laboriously and anxiously investigated the subject, and had come to a conclusion as to the time and the mode of presenting the subject itself, and all the difficult questions connected with it, to the House; and he now very respectfully but earnestly appealed to the House, and asked that, in his own justification, he might be permitted to make a statement of the grounds on which he had acted thus far.

Such a thing was not unprecedented, and he hoped permission would be accorded him.

Mr. Jenifer asked the Clerk if he persisted in pursuing the course he adopted yesterday.

The Clerk replied, that he had pursued a course which he considered right. He did not say either that he should or should not change his course of policy, but strongly intimated that he should not do differently from what he had done, unless the house changed his opinion.

Mr. Wise hoped the Clerk would be permitted to read the statement he had prepared.

Mr. Atherton, of N. H. asked that the Clerk might be permitted to read his statement.

Mr. White, of Ky. said, for one, he entered